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2 1/2 h.p. 4 1/2 h.p. and 7 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
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No. 17,211

號七十月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.60 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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WHICH ARE VESTED THE CHARGE OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

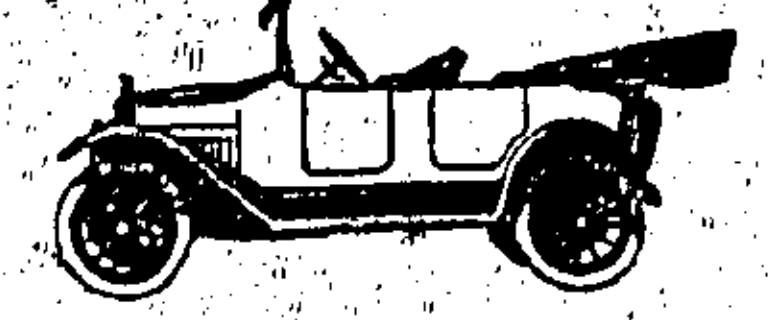
TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds..... £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... £17,567,580
Sinking Fund Account..... £28,330
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,881,456
Life and Annuity..... £1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department..... 337,239
Other Receipts..... 478,940
£5,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

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MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale.
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KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tans, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain,
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Unusually. Guide under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
105, HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
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MRS. F. E. CAMERON

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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—TAIKOO DOCK—

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PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM PILLS
Keep the Liver Active and the System Free from Waste Matter.

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YEE SANG FAT CO.

Fine Gauze Underwear

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B. V. D. Underwear

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LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1115. 55, Wing Woo Street, Central.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE.

VERY SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

The Hague, July 15.

The Anglo-German Prisoners of War Conference has resulted very satisfactorily in an arrangement similar to the Franco-German Berne Agreement.

[The British Government entered into negotiations with the German Government with a view to arranging a wide scheme of exchange, following, broadly speaking, the lines of the agreement recently concluded between France and Germany. The agreement, we gather, secured an exchange of all prisoners, combatant and civilian, who had been more than eighteen months in captivity. That agreement, which was a surprise to the British Government, involved military and civilian prisoners numbering altogether 830,000 on both sides. Lord Newton, speaking in the House of Lords on May 14th, said: "If an Anglo-German agreement could be reached for exchanging combatants and civilians in captivity for three years it would not be a bad bargain for us, because the numbers were approximately equal." In a later speech Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the Anglo-German Governments related to merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared. There were 2,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany, including 2,680 women, while there were 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. If an arrangement were possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants would be exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair because the numbers would be about equal.]

THE AMERICAN DIVISION IN FRANCE.

THREE ARMY CORPS ORGANISED.

CEASELESS SHIPMENTS AT RECENT RATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

It is announced that three Army Corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each have been definitely organized from the American Division in France.

Shipments of troops are proceeding ceaselessly at the same rate as in recent months.

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS VISIT TO ALLIED FRONT.

IMPRESSED BY THE WILL TO VICTORY.

Paris, July 14.

A Havas message states:—
Mr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, who has just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allied Front, declared that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown not only by soldiers but by non-combatants such as the Chinese and Annamites who were engaged in road repairing and other urgent work. Added to this combination of effort by so many different races was the same certainty of victory, which was very remarkable.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DECISIONS ARRIVED AT.

POOLING OF THE EMPIRE'S EFFORTS FOR TRADE PROTECTION.

London, July 15.

The Imperial Conference has passed a resolution, favouring the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Mycology to investigate fungoid diseases to which the Governments of the Empire should contribute.

The Conference has agreed that further action regarding the double income-tax is impracticable in war-time, but the whole question should be reviewed immediately after the war and the law should be amended to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

AN IMPERIAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The Conference has approved the proposal for a Dominions' Royal Commission and a Postal Conference to consider the establishment of an Imperial Statistical Bureau.

THE DYE INDUSTRY.

The Imperial Conference asked the Governments of the Empire to immediately consider what steps should be taken to co-operate with the Imperial Government in developing the dye industry of the British Empire so as to avoid enemy domination of essential industries.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The Conference accepted in principle the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board to deal with ocean freights, and appointed a Committee to frame a detailed scheme for it, and to consider separate questions, with special reference to the probable size of the vessels and the consequent demands upon harbour accommodation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 15.

The Silver Market is quiet.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers.
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. 1st & 2nd Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

THURSDAY,
the 18th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. Ho-Thong Co.'s Coal Yard, Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon.

A STEAM PINNACE
Length 35 feet
Beam 7-8
Draught 4-3
Compound Reel condensing Engines.
Diameter of Cylinders 6 by 6, Stroke 4.
Recently overhauled and a Tank with Cabin fitted aft.

Further particulars and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned. Launch to convey in tending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 587

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Joe House Street.

Six cases of **AMERICAN CHEESE** (15 lbs tins)
and a number of bottles **MUSTARD PICKLES** (new stock).

TERMS:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 16, 1918. 596

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Joe House Street.

LADIES DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,
Comprising:—
Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Table Cloth, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge, Several dozen pairs Ladies' Silk Hose.

Also
A quantity of **FRENCH PERFUME.**

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 16, 1918. 594

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 23rd July, 1918, at 3.00 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Joe House Street.

One set **LAWN BOWLS** (complete)
One Post-card size **CAMERA** by Bioter and Sons, with plate holders.
One Lady's, one Gent's **BICYCLE**, British make (new) and two Electric **CEILING FANS.**

TERMS:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 16, 1918. 597

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel
built, Engines and Boiler, in good condition—Capable of carrying 900 passengers and 600 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$200,000—H.C. currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application.
Address **WING HING,**
C/o "The China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 514

INTIMATIONS

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKERS:
Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 481.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914

TO LET

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated **NEW OFFICES** with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.

Also, in **CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shamien, British Concession.**
For rent and further particulars apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 592

TO LET.

NO. 5, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 33, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 453

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four-roomed **HOUSES** in Kowloon.
A **SHOP** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"APERTHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"
HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINHO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
EDICT, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund " 6,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Aigun, Gikan, Kagi, Kanyen, Keelung, Maruko, Pusan, Shenchiku, Taichu, Tamsui, Takow, Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiochiang, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Falmouth.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia—Munich, India, China, India, Philippines, Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account. Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 529

AMERICAN CABLES.

[NAVY WIRELESS SERVICE TO MANILA PAPERS.]

OVER MILLION U.S. SOLDIERS FIGHTING.

WASHINGTON, July 8.
Major-General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced that 1,251,000 American troops were actually fighting in Europe on July 1. He said: "We have embarked a million men and are now going after the second million."

According to plans, 300,000 selective service men will be sent across the Atlantic in August and it is expected that the present rate of moving troops to France will be substantially maintained for several months.

PARIS, July 5.
M. Andre Tardieu, Commissioner of Franco-American Affairs, said, when interviewed: "One million Americans are in France today, which proves the inefficiency of German submarine warfare. Within six months 2,500,000 Americans are likely to be on the French front."

RECORD NUMBER OF TROOP SHIPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.
Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, has reported to President Wilson that more than a million American soldiers have sailed from the United States to participate in the war in France. The first ship sailed in March 1917 having aboard base hospital unit No. 4 and members of a reserve nurses corps. General Pershing's staff sailed on May 20, 1917.

The monthly totals of troops for the embarkations in 1917 were as follows:—May 1,018; June 12,261; July 12,688; August 17,323; September 32,623; October 38,259; November 23,016; December 18,840.

"During 1918 the monthly totals are as follows:—January 46,776; February 48,027; March 83,811; April 117,312; May 244,325; June 270,372. The total number of marines sent is 14,844, and the total number of fighting men now across is 1,019,115.

By reason of the superb and sufficient protection which the Navy has given the transport system, only 291 men were lost at sea. There are adequate supplies and equipment in France for all the troops that have been sent. The output of the war industries of this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment."

In replying to Secretary Baker's report President Wilson said: "It is a record which, I think, must cause universal satisfaction because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their forces put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world."

Secretary Baker said that a record number of troop shipments had been made during the month that the German submarines operated off the Atlantic coast. He announced also that troop movements were six months ahead of the programme.

2,010,000 WITH COLOURS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.
Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, has announced that there are now 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 men with the colours.

More than 900 heavy Browning machine-guns were delivered during May in addition to 1,600 light Brownings. He also reported that 285 combat airplanes had been delivered up to June 8. Productions are now averaging 80 weekly.

More than 2,000 Liberty Motors have been delivered, and are now averaging 115 weekly. At the present rate they are being delivered an Army Division can be equipped with planes every three days. More than 1,300 had been delivered up to June 1.

A total of 27,000,000 pistols, rifles and cartridge were delivered in one day, June 27.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices \$1.25 and 2.25

THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.
The Bureau of Navigation announces that the United States merchant marine now includes 80,000 vessels totalling 10,040,630 tons. During the fiscal year 1,022 vessels totalling 1,430,793 tons were added. Among nearly a hundred ship launches on July 4, a Pacific coast shipyard established a new record launching a 12,000-ton steamer in less than 40 working days.

AMERICAN GETS IRON CROSS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.
General Pershing has cabled that the Americans completely repulsed the German counter-attack at Vim. The Americans destroyed nine German airplanes.

One captured German said: "The American artillery smothered us more than once. When the fight is finished they are gentlemen. One could have killed me but did not and I gave him my Iron Cross for my thanks."

COAL RATIONS IN U.S. NEXT WINTER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.
The Fuel Administration announced a plan to ration coal to householders during next winter in order to prevent the threatened shortage, and insure a continued supply for the great war industries. Each consumer will be allowed sufficient coal to heat his house to 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES UP TO DATE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.
The total American Army and Marine Corps casualties during the war have been announced and show an aggregate of 11,088.

The Army casualties were: Killed in action 1,475; including 291 lost at sea; died of wounds 1,532; died of disease 1,322; died of accidents and other causes 489; wounded in action 2,008; missing in action, including prisoners, 2,010; total 9,529.

The Marine Corps casualties were: Deaths 497; wounded 659; in the hands of the enemy 22; missing 49; total 1,117.

WAR TROPHIES IN GREAT PRISCO EXHIBIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.
Fifteen thousand persons, including many of foreign birth, attended the Allied war exhibit showing more than 2,000 American, British, French, Italian and Belgian war trophies. A great number of untested, aerial, field and trench weapons, both offensive and defensive, captured from the Germans, were shown.

The exhibit was given under the auspices of the United States Government with the participation of the representatives of the Allied nations.

NEW METHOD DISCOVERED OF TEMPERING ALUMINUM.

SAN DIEGO, California, July 9.
A method of tempering aluminum, giving the metal a strength equal to steel with less than half the weight of steel, has been discovered. The discovery is regarded as of great importance in the manufacture of airplane engines and similar supplies.

PRISONERS' CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.
The German Government has informed the United States that Spain is unable to have delegates at Bern in time for the Conference on August 5th to discuss the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

The United States replied asking that a conference be arranged at the earliest possible date.

A HUN CONCERN SEIZED.

NEW YORK, July 8.
The International Textile Company, a manufacturing corporation with a capital of \$1,500,000, has been seized by the United States Alien Property Custodian.

It was found that the concern was owned in Germany and that records pertaining to it had been destroyed.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING ENTERPRISE NEARLY 1,500,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS DELIVERED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.
Twenty-three ships of a deadweight tonnage of 122,771 were completed in the first week of July. A total of 223 ships aggregating 1,416,022 tons has been delivered to the United States Shipping Board.

FOODSTUFFS FOR MEXICO.

EXPORTS OF CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PERMITTED.

WASHINGTON, July 12.
The State Department announced that it has arranged for the exportation to Mexico of 1,500,000 bushels of corn, also manufactured articles, iron, zinc, copper, agricultural machinery and certain foodstuffs. Export licenses to Mexico will be granted freely, subject only to the "trading with the enemy" regulations. The official statement says: "The list is not meant to be exclusive. The Government of the United States will be glad to consider carefully in a most friendly spirit any requests which the Mexican Government may make for the inclusion of other articles."

"The United States is compelled to conserve certain commodities which are indispensably required for its own use and the use of the Governments associated with it in the war which in normal times would be permitted to be freely exported from the United States to Mexico, but as the result of efforts of the United States Government to stimulate production, the list of such conserved articles will gradually contract, and the conditions of trade and intercourse between the two countries will soon become normalised."

32 NEW ARMY TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
Announcement is made that contracts have been given for the construction of 32 army transports designed for use in the passenger trade after the war.

HUGE CONCRETE DRY DOCK.

A PACIFIC PORT, July 10.
The largest concrete dry dock in the United States is nearing completion. It will be 1,020 feet long, 150 feet wide and will have a capacity of 400,000,000 gallons which can be pumped into it in two hours.

COATING FOR CONCRETE SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
The United States Shipping Board has announced the discovery of a protective coating which is expected to make concrete ships as durable as steel vessels.

SPIRIT OF CANADA.

LEAD OF 16 WHO WANTS TO DIE FOR HIS COUNTRY.

The true spirit of Canada finds apt expression in a pathetic appeal by a lad of 16 to be allowed to give his life for his country. We get the message in an Ottawa cablegram to the *Daily Record*. Amid great applause, Sir Robert Borden, in the House of Commons, read the letter. It is from a boy who lives at Melville street, Toronto. He wrote: "Dear Sir Robert Borden, I am asking your favour to help me to get into the Army. I am only a boy, 16 years old, and want to give my life for my country. I have tried many times, but failed."

Why I am asking you is because you are like the King of Canada, and if you said a word it would help me more than anything else. My dad has been to the front and is now back again; and you have taken my brother, and I am the only one left to do something. I have just been reading the paper, and saw that you said the "Canadians must hold the line, but they cannot do it without men." Please will you give me a position in the line? I don't call myself a man, but I might help to hold that line. So please give me a chance. That line is more valuable than my life.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central.
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY).

ENABLES traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate dates of loading, unloading, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s. or larger advertisements from 25s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

INTIMATIONS

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES.

The particular man demands a particular cigarette.
State Express are made for just such men—men of discrimination who require the best.

VIRGINIA
No. 555 - - - 85 cents. PER TIN
OF 50.
PACKED IN PATENT VACUUM TINS.

Sole Manufacturers:
ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Born 1820—still going strong.

JOHNNIE WALKER
WAR LANTERN NO. 7.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
ALKALIS
JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 75% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fino white (powder) 83.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fino white (powder) 83.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.
Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.
SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,
32, Des Vaux Road West, Hongkong.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Sham-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912. **WONG PING WA, Manager**

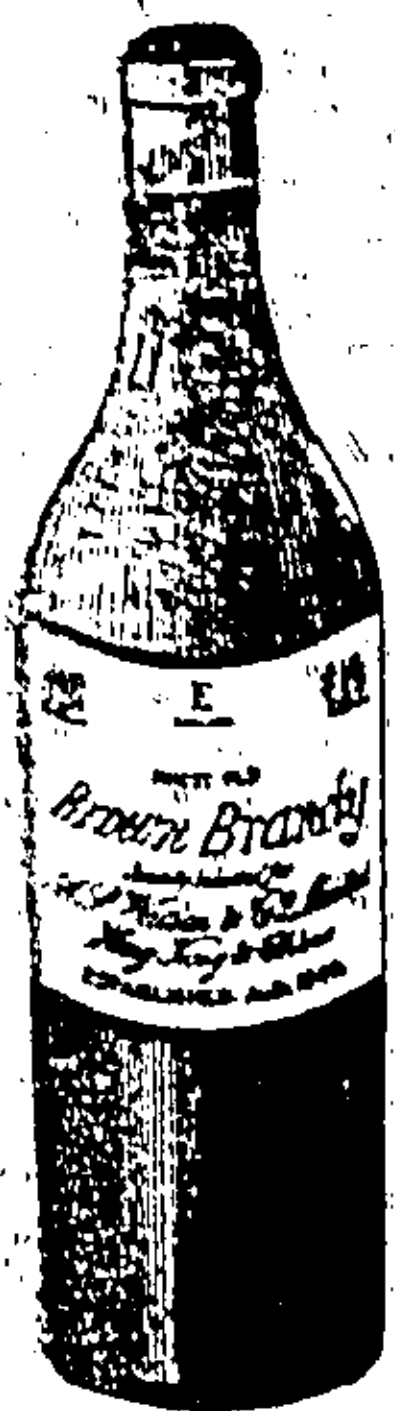
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BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to:

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising—

Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—

Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Seats, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Sideboards, Bureaux, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Plates, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, &c., &c.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Bureaux, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Table, Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tannin, Fats and Nets, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER,

1 PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co. (good condition).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8)

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

(260)

CAUSES AND CURE FOR

DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1918.

LACK OF MINING ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

At the recent annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., the Chairman, in the course of his address, stated that there are, unquestionably, large deposits of iron, ore, coal, lime stone and wolfram available in the neighbouring provinces, and that he had no doubt whatsoever that a concession could be arranged to give Hongkong a steady supply of these articles. We do not know on what grounds this belief is based, unless it be on the readiness which is being shown by both sides in the military struggle which is being waged in China to "pledge the mines of Kwantung and Kwangsi to anybody who will lend money to meet the requirements of the armies. The demand for these minerals and the prices they command just now offer a great inducement to the Chinese themselves to exploit this mineral wealth which lies almost at the door of this important shipping centre. If Chinese mine-owners are prepared to contract to supply industrial concerns in Hongkong with coal, why has the Colony—its coal merchants, or other enterprising people who are prepared to earn an honest penny—not set about to procure these supplies? If there is an abundance of coal at the very gates of the Colony why should not coal, for example, be made available here at something like \$12 a ton instead of \$30 which the coal brought from Japan commands? The profits in sight are surely in themselves large enough to tempt Chinese to develop the mines. Everybody knows how greatly the Chinese have contributed to the mining developments of the Federated Malay States and the Netherlands Indies, and yet they neglect the great opportunities at home. Why is it? If we look well into that question we shall have no difficulty in finding the answer. A very useful book has just been published by Messrs. HENNINGMAN (London) which supplies very full information on the subject. It is entitled "Mineral Enterprise in China" by WILLIAM F. COLLINS, lately Vice-Chairman of the Peking British Chamber of Commerce. Mr. COLLINS, who writes with expert knowledge of his subject, affirms that China's foreign and internal trade have more to gain from development of mineral enterprise than from industrial progress in any direction. At present the mineral industry of foreign countries is, in certain cases, he says, two to three hundred times more developed than that of China. The causes which account for this absence of progress are discussed by the author in a way which should be helpful to Chinese reformers who would wish to see in the future progress in the development of the industry comparable with that of the same industry in other countries. Advice of this kind has been plentifully offered to the Chinese authorities before, but

it remains in the pigeon-hole of the Department of Agriculture and Industry. Mr. COLLINS says the general absence of progress is no doubt chiefly due to want of understanding of the factors which make for successful mining. "Chinese nationalism," he says, "is the necessity for economic development on foreign lines, but still objects to the utilization of the foreigner in furthering it. The Chinese fail to understand that industrial success depends as much upon legal and other surrounding conditions as upon machinery." Mr. COLLINS points out that one of the most important causes still retarding mineral development in China is the subject of legislation, including taxation of mineral products. "The taxes, both on account of their heavy weight and the harassing manner in which they are collected, bear so heavily upon the industry that little progress in mining under either native or foreign auspices can be hoped for, otherwise than under exemptions, until a considerable part of this pressure is relieved." While the present chaos reigns in China there seems little prospect of administrative reforms of vital importance to the country receiving serious attention. Meanwhile Mr. COLLINS' book on the subject may be studied with much profit by all interested in the question, and it may be hoped that it will be studied with special attention in the Government department at Peking most immediately concerned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened this morning one eighth down, the demand rate being 3s. 3 1/2d.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Co. of Kobe proposes to pay a dividend of 40 per cent.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak left by the *Shingai Maru* for California where Mrs. Holyoak and daughters are staying.

The loss caused by the big fire at Kennedy Town yesterday morning is reckoned to be in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars.

Opium is being grown again freely in the province of Szechuan, since the Southerners gained ascendancy there, and opium dens have been opened indiscriminately.

A book of verse by Mrs. Macdonald, (wife of the Pastor of Union Church), illustrated by Gunner A. Molloy, R.G.A., has just been published and is being sold in aid of War Charities by the Queen Mary Needlework Guild. The little volume, which bears the title "Purl and Plain" is dedicated "To Lady Mary, the gracious President of the Hongkong Branch of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild." It is sold at 2s.

The Ellis Kadoorie College at Roman (Mr. Duncan Campbell, headmaster) is now issuing a monthly bilingual magazine on the lines of the Queen's College magazine. In addition to Notes on College topics there are several short articles written by Chinese students on a variety of subjects, and the magazine, if its present standard is maintained, should prove a very useful means of promoting a healthy interest among the students that gives to a school a reputation and a name.

His Excellency the Governor was present at Statue Pier, this morning, on the occasion of the departure of Messrs. J. H. Ramsay, J. A. Ridgeway and R. T. Barton, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for Home. After a few minutes' conversation, His Excellency shook hands with each as he went aboard the launch. His Excellency then proceeded to Blake Pier to bid farewell to L. Sergeant Marks and Acting L. Sergeant McFall, Scout Murphy, Murphy, Acken, Wilson and Kennelly, of the Hongkong Police Force.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is, especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TODAY'S CASES.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

Messrs. G. C. Stark, A. Leitch and J. Brook, had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. Congdon appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said that a letter received from Mr. Congdon had been carefully read in which it was stated that under normal conditions Mr. Stark and Mr. Leitch were both indispensable, but owing to the lack of stock in output branches they would be able to draw on them if necessary. Under the circumstances the Company did not feel justified, routing the news telegrams, in asking for total exemption.

Two months' exemption was, however, asked in the case of Mr. Leitch. The Tribunal allowed Mr. Leitch the required exemption and no exemption for Messrs. Stark and Brook.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Messrs. W. T. Elson, E. W. H. James and H. E. S. Payne had been passed as medically fit.

Mr. D. E. Clark, of Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Co., the General Managers of the Company, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Chairman said that the Company put it to the Tribunal that the business of the Company is of essential importance to the Colony, and for the public safety qualified chemists in both the Dispensary and Laboratory departments were necessary to carry on the business. The Tribunal was told it was very difficult, practically impossible, during the war, to obtain qualified chemists from England and there were none available in the Colony. The Tribunal understood that the Company asked for absolute exemption for Messrs. Payne and James and temporary exemption for Mr. Elson. The Company's pre-war staff was 19 Europeans and a large number of Chinese. To-day, the European staff was 11 and two R.A.M.C. men doing part time work. Five men had left Hongkong for military service and three more from Shanghai and Tientsin. One had died and two more were on sick leave, one of whom was an office assistant and one in the aerated water factory. Major Morgan asked for non-exemption in two cases.

Mr. Clark emphasized that it would be a serious matter if their staff of chemists were further depleted.

Major Morgan asked whether the Victoria Dispensary could not be closed down.

Mr. Clark said that it could be closed, but it would be a serious loss. It was an old established business.

The Chairman: Would it be practicable?

Mr. Clark said they had only one man there and he was very hard worked. It would not make much difference to the Hongkong Dispensary, and it would be a very serious loss. Mr. Clark pointed out that one of their men at the Hongkong Dispensary was called out over 40 times in one night during the recent cerebro-meningitis scare. The Hongkong Dispensary was the only dispensary that kept open all night. If the Victoria Dispensary was to be kept open they must have one man in charge.

Mr. Payne and Mr. James were granted exemption, but no exemption was granted to Mr. Elson.

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Mr. A. D. Macdonald was passed as medically fit.

Mr. W. E. Roberts, Secretary and Manager, appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Chairman said that exemption was asked for on behalf of Mr. Macdonald on the ground that the Tramway was of essential interest to the Colony, and that the Military authorities used the tramway for the transport of men. The pre-war staff was four.

Mr. Roberts said that one man had left. Before the war they had four qualified engineers, now there were only three. None had left for military service but Mr. Kennedy, the former manager, had left and was doing war work in Canada.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Exemption was granted.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY OF SHIP'S PLATES.

Two Chinamen were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with larceny in respect of three brass plates belonging to the s.s. *Hong On*, on Monday night. The plates were traced to Wanchai.

The defendants pleaded not guilty.

The second defendant, a marine hawker, said he bought the plates from the first defendant, who brought them to his shop.

Inspector Sim, who prosecuted, said the ship had left the harbour, but there was a member of the crew in Court, who would give material evidence.

In reply to his Worship, Inspector Sim said the Captain of the vessel was a Frenchman and the Engineer a Chinese.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till the 24th, fixing bail at \$100 each.

DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

Four Chinese were charged in Mr. Wolfe's Court with the larceny of opium.

Mr. T. H. King (A.S.P.) appeared and asked that the defendants be discharged as there was not sufficient evidence against them.

His Worship accordingly discharged the prisoners.

A THIEFISH COMPOSITOR.

This afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, King Swan, a Chinese compositor, employed by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, was charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of type valued at \$50. The compositor's mother was also charged with unlawfully receiving the type.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence, and Sergeant Willis prosecuted.

Mr. Gardiner: I understand, your Worship, that the Police are prepared to withdraw the case against the mother of the defendant, who is charged with receiving the type.

Sergeant Willis: I am prepared to withdraw the charge provided certain questions are answered by the mother.

Mr. Wood then framed the charge against the first prisoner, who pleaded guilty.

Mr. Gardiner asked his Worship to take a lenient view of the case. He believed the prisoner had been many years in the Colony, and had served as a compositor for 11 years by the *South China Morning Post*, five or six years in the Hongkong Telegraph office and six months at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

A representative of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh asked for a severe penalty.

The stolen type, he said, was very valuable. It was worth four shillings a pound, and there had been a lot of these petty thefts in the office.

Mr. Gardiner: I do not think the defendant is the only one. One of the employees, I believe, has disappeared.

The Magistrate: Has one of your employees disappeared?—I do not know.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

The accused's mother was discharged.

ALLEGED BOGUS NOTES.

A Chinese youth was charged with obtaining refreshments to the value of \$4 from a public house in Yuen-nai and produced two bogus notes purporting to be \$5 Swatow Bank notes.

A report was made to the Police Station and defendant was arrested on Tuesday night.

Defendant said the notes were given him by a friend, and he paid the bill in his stead.

Sergeant Murphy said the notes were orders issued by the Comptroller of a big firm in Swatow and could not be used as ordinary currency. He wished for a short remand to inquire further into the matter.

THEFT ON BOARD A CANTON STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of jade stone bangles from another Chinese on board a Canton steamer.

It appeared that complainant found the bangles missing, made a report to the compradors and all the passengers who were about to leave the ship were searched. The pair of bangles was found on defendant's person. Defendant was also a time-expired banished.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A PRISONER-OF-WAR FROM HONGKONG.

Mr. H. J. Millington, formerly with the Buffs in Hongkong, then connected with the prison staff and lately a sanitary inspector, our London correspondent writes:—At the outbreak of the war he rejoined his old regiment and went to the Front. He was in the front line when the Germans began their great offensive in March, and Mr. Millington, who is living at Dover, informs me that he was taken prisoner on March 21 and is in Germany. That will explain why many Hongkong friends who have written to him have not received replies. Prisoners in Germany are not allowed to write many letters, but Mrs. Millington requests me to express her appreciation of the letters received and to assure the writers that they shall be delivered to her husband at the first opportunity. He intends to return to Hongkong as soon as free to do so. The account of the fighting on the day he was captured stated, "In a redoubt near St. Quentin, in another, near Grugies, and many other southwards, past Fort de Liez to La Fere, companies of English and Irish, Buffs and Londoners held out. They saw the enemy streaming past them, and knew that they were cut off, but would not retreat. Some of these heroes fought until evening, and then, with ammunition spent, tried to fight their way through. Many did not succeed, but by their service they checked the enemy progress, and gave their comrades a greater chance later." The correspondent also mentions that Corporal Davis, 38th Co. R.A.M.C., formerly in Hongkong, was well and hearty at Gibraltar.

HONGKONG CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1918.

The above competition resulted in a tie between Mr. H. W. Ray and Mr. C. M. Sequeira, each scoring 8 points out of a possible 9. In the play-off Mr. Ray beat Mr. Sequeira by two games to nil.

Mr. H. W. Ray thus becomes the chess champion of the Colony.

Mr. T. U. Lau obtained the highest score of the Chinese competitors.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

The Return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the 13th July, shows:—

Cases.	Deaths.
Bubonic Plague,	31 26
Diphtheria,	3 3
Enteric Fever,	4 1
Paratyphoid Fever,	1 —
Cerebro-Spinal Fever,	13 8

It will be remembered that the Captain of the N.Y.K. *Hidachi-maru*, which was sunk by the German raider *Wolf* in September last, committed suicide shortly after his vessel was captured, while the stewardess recently returned to Japan. The steamer had a crew of 190, and regarding the fate of other members of the crew, the Department of Communications announces that 15 were either killed by gunfire from the German ship or died from illness later or committed suicide, while one returned to Japan. All the other members of the crew, except three whose fate is not known, are now interned at the Prisoners' Camps at Brandenburg and Gestlow. One of them, however, it seems, has been removed to the naval hospital at Kiel owing to illness.

The wife of a master of a licensed trading junk has reported to the Police that at about 12 noon on the 12th inst. while her junk was sailing from Macao to Cheung Chau, and when off Tsing Chau in Chinese waters, a long one-masted boat, containing five men, came alongside. Three of the men boarded her junk, each armed with a revolver. One of them shot her husband in the head above the eye, the bullet coming down into the cheek. The robbers then cut them in the cabin and sailed the junk to Tam Chai, when they again came alongside and stole from the cargo goods to the value of about \$480, and about \$120 worth of personal effects. The robbers then rowed in the direction of Tam Chai harbour. The woman sailed her junk back to Macao and reported the matter and also left her husband with a Chinese doctor there.

GEORGIAN RESOLVE.

The Georgians of the Caucasus refuse to recognize the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and are determined to resist with desperation the German-Turkish invasion, and make sacrifices in order to block the road to Bagdad and India. This is the energetic declaration made by the President of the Union of Georgian Republicans, Mr. Nicolas Djanschia, who is now in Paris. "We will never suffer the German yoke," he declared, "and we will never renounce the hopes raised by the Russian victory, during the first year of the war. In our eyes the treaty of Brest-Litovsk is not valid, violating as it does the sacred right of peoples to dispose of themselves." "We confess no separatist tendencies, but we shall do all in our power to prevent the establishment of German hegemony in Russia. Let our Russian brothers remain Russian, and we shall be the first to cheer their hands. We favour the formation of a great Slav federation. We shall never allow ourselves to defend our ideal of right and justice, which is the ideal of the Allies."

FORESTRY LOAN TERMS.

The following are stated to be the terms of the Forestry Loan:—

Amount, Y30,000,000, Interest, 5 per cent. Repayable, Five years; Commission, Nil; Security, the forests and mines of Kirin and Heilungkiang.

After payment of the loan the Chinese Government should organize a company, in conjunction with Japanese, for the development of the forests and mines of North Manchuria.

In connection with the formation of the above company, it is understood that a supplementary agreement makes the following stipulation:—

"Half the capital shall be provided by the banks participating in the loan."

The details of the formation of the company shall be decided by representatives of the two contracting parties according to the precedents of the Yalu River Lumber Company and the Tien-Pao-shan Silver Mine Company.

If China is unable to repay the loan at the time of the establishment of the company, the said loan shall be considered as capital advanced by the Japanese banks and it does not amount to half the whole capital the banks shall make up the difference."

If China floats a loan in order to secure capital for the company, the Japanese banks shall float it wholly or in part.

A Chinese News Agency states that in order to quell opposition ten millions of the loan will be paid to the authorities of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang while the remainder will be paid to the Central Government.

PLEDGING KWANTUNG MINES.

The Chinese Minister at Tokio reports that Mr. Tang Shao-yi, on behalf of the Canton Government, has been negotiating with the Japanese for a loan and it is understood that he has offered several mines in Kwantung and Kwangsi as security and that he is also endeavouring to purchase arms and ammunition for the use of the rebels.

The Chinese Minister requests the Central Government to take steps to prevent these negotiations, teaching a successful conclusion.—Reuter.

FILIPINO DIVISION.

TO BE CONVERTED INTO FUTURE ARMY OF PHILIPPINES.

The Militia Commission has recommended and the Governor General has approved the plan to convert the Filipino Division which is now being organized for Federal Service into the future Army of the Philippines, says an official statement issued by General Jones, adjutant of the National Guard. "For this reason the plan proposed to guarantee government employees their positions back on being released from Federal service was not pushed, since those employees would be taken care of in the army. Their positions are, however, guaranteed and they draw their full government pay, up to time of federalization."

The War Department has definitely promised tents for the Training Camp of the Division; arms, equipment and uniforms; the call to Federal service is to become effective about November 1, or as soon thereafter as the division is ready; and a "tentative" period of training for three months.

While it is not believed that the Division will then be mustered out, in order to be on the safe side an estimate will be prepared and submitted to the Legislature for the maintenance of the Division for the remainder of the year, or from February 1 to December 31, and at the same rate of pay for the personnel as that it is then receiving from the Federal Government.

Senator President Quezon is intensely interested in this proposition, but does not believe in a large standing army simply for garrison duty.

Part of his plan contemplates that the Public Works of the Islands and the Health Service shall be under the Engineer Corps and Medical Corps, of the Army respectively, and that comprehensive plans for the development of those services be worked out and pushed to the limit of funds available.

TO BLOCK GERMANY'S ROAD TO BAGDAD AND INDIA.

The Georgians of the Caucasus refuse to recognize the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and are determined to resist with desperation the German-Turkish invasion, and make sacrifices in order to block the road to Bagdad and India. This is the energetic declaration made by the President of the Union of Georgian Republicans, Mr. Nicolas Djanschia, who is now in Paris. "We will never suffer the German yoke," he declared, "and we will never renounce the hopes raised by the Russian victory, during the first year of the war. In our eyes the treaty of Brest-Litovsk is not valid, violating as it does the sacred right of peoples to dispose of themselves." "We confess no separatist tendencies, but we shall do all in our power to prevent the establishment of German hegemony in Russia. Let our Russian brothers remain Russian, and we shall be the first to cheer their hands. We favour the formation of a great Slav federation. We shall never allow ourselves to defend our ideal of right and justice, which is the ideal of the Allies."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

COUNT HERTLING'S SPEECH.

MIXED RECEPTION IN GERMANY.

PROBABLY A SOP FOR THE SOCIALISTS.

London, July 15. Count Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium is variously received in Germany.

The Pan-German organ, the *Tages-Zeitung*, declares that all parties favouring a German peace must sharply oppose the Hertling Government.

The more moderate papers approve the declaration, although the *Tages-Zeitung* points out that the restoration of Belgium is still a condition.

The Centre organ, *Germania*, also emphasises that Count Hertling is strong for political safeguards.

The impression is growing here that the Chancellor's statement was made merely to appease the Socialists.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE NATION TREATMENT.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, July 15. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lloyd, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had not denounced commercial treaties containing the Most-Favoured-Nation Clause.

FAILURE OF HARD FRUIT CROP IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Mr. MacMaster suggested, that in view of the failure of the hard fruit crop in the United Kingdom the restrictions on the importation of apples, pears, peaches and similar fruits from the Dominions and Dependencies and the Allies should be promptly relaxed.

Sir Albert Stanley (President of the Board of Trade) replied that he was considering the matter in consultation with the Ministers of Food and Shipping.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

Paris, July 14. A Havas Agency message says—Celebrations in Paris more solemn than ever. Private houses and public institutions were profusely decorated for the occasion. Columns of troops of all the Allied Armies—French, British, Italian, Czech-Slovak, Greek and Portuguese—marching along the beflagged avenues were cheered by an enthusiastic crowd. The newspapers point out that henceforth the 14th of July will have a new character. It is not only France's fête but the whole world united for the defence of right and liberty against the brutal German attempt at world domination.

The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied Powers attended a meeting at the Paris Municipal Council where President Poincaré signed decrees giving the names of Allied Sovereigns to public thoroughfares.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.
A message from Washington gives the text of a resolution voted by the Senate during the citizens of the United States to observe the French National Day on July 14. It says that it is desirable for the American people to show admiration for the sublime courage with which the French people have defended the world's liberties for nearly four years, and expressed the firm determination of America to uphold the cause of free nations to the utmost limit of their resources.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUPERB LOCAL ACTION BY FRENCH.

Paris, July 14. A Havas Agency message says—Concerning the superb local action executed on Friday by the French, south-east of Amiens, which secured possession of Rouvry Plateau, dominating the Noye Valley, we learn that the artillery preparation preceding the attack was as brief as it was violent. Guns of every calibre took part, and the gunners aim was so accurate that when the infantry went over they found the trees, abounding in this district, reduced to matchwood. The assault lasted three hours, and when the end came the French had advanced in some places over 2,000 yards in depth, along a front extending nearly five miles. This feat of the French troops is all the more remarkable by reason of the ground being broken by hills and deep ravines. But nothing could stop the French infantrymen, whose advance gives capital observation posts from which they can see every movement of the enemy along the main roads.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO MANILA.]

VISCOUNT ISHII.

PLEDGES JAPANESE HELP TO END WAR.

Boston, July 8. Viscount Ishii, Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Mayor Andrew J. Peters, said:

"I well remember about two years ago I talked at the Foreign Office with your Ambassador. I asked His Excellency if he did not think a certain outside influence had much to do with the inexplicable misunderstanding constantly occurring between Japan and America. America being neutral I could not mention Germany by name.

"The Zimmermann incident justified my view. Nor had I spoken without proof. We had proof that the German Kaiser, besides being the inventor of the so-called yellow peril, had been buying himself to estrange Japan and America.

"I beg you to glance at the text of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance treaty. The stipulations contain no hint of bearing on any event taking place. Japan had the elected, might have kept herself aloof without any ostensible break of faith with England. With her meagre natural resources, the poor state of her finances and her foreign trade, what necessity was there for Japan to embark on a perilous war against a formidable foe?

"Japan took the matter in a more conscientious way. In the opinion of her statesmen the dominant purpose of the Alliance was peace in the Far East. Their opinion could not be maintained the moment the war broke out between Great Britain and Germany, the two great colonial Powers. Whatever may have been the working of the treaty, the spirit of the Alliance was clear beyond doubt and my Government had no hesitation in making the supreme decision.

"On my way to Washington three months ago my ship Pacific slumber was rudely interrupted by the query: 'Are you going to enter into an Alliance with Germany?' 'Entirely false,' Japan is proud to be your ally in this war. She will not relax her utmost effort until the cause we have in common, international justice and international democracy, are satisfactorily attained."

ALIEN ENEMY TONGUES BARRED BY THE ELKS.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 12. The Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, one of the largest fraternal organizations in the United States, has ordered the prohibition of the use of enemy alien languages in any club house of the Elks.

The Order has pledged the utmost unity behind the Government in its war aims, and will lend every assistance possible in the reconstruction period.

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 12. President Wilson has signed the \$12,000,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill.

U.S. CONSUL AT TABRIZ.

NOW SAFE IN TEHRAN.

WASHINGTON, July 12. The State Department announced the safe arrival in Teheran, Persia, of Mr. Gordon Packard, United States Consul at Tabriz.

He left Tabriz more than a month ago when the Turks threatened the town and afterward seized the Consulate and sacked the American hospital.

AMERICAN MEDAL OF HONOUR.

RAREST OF DECORATIONS.

Naval and military men of America claim that their "Medal of Honour," equivalent to Britain's Victoria Cross, is the hardest to gain, the most rarely awarded, and therefore the most precious and least-known of all such decorations throughout the world. When a man is entitled to wear an inconspicuous bronze star pendant from a blue ribbon on which are 13 white stars, it is certain that he has performed a deed of almost superhuman fearlessness.

The Medal of Honour is a five-pointed star with a medallion in the centre bearing the head of Minerva and around it "United States of America" in relief. On each ray of the star is an oak leaf, and the points themselves are pointed shapes. A laurel wreath in green enamel encircles the whole, and this wreath is surrounded by the word "Valor," which in turn is surrounded by an eagle that attaches the decoration to its ribbon.

The holder of this decoration, if an army man, wears, when in service uniform, a button or badge, six-sided, and made of blue silk with 13 white stars. If in the navy, the decoration is represented by a small red, white and blue bow knot.

The Medal of Honour was first authorized by Congress on March 3, 1862, and was for non-commissioned officers and privates only. But in 1868 it was extended to commissioned officers as well. In the war between the states 1,500 Medals of Honour were won, 96 per cent. going to private soldiers.

CHINESE CURRENCY.

REVIVAL OF REFORM QUESTION.

With reference to the announcement recently made that Baron Sakatani was at Peking studying the financial situation in connection with a reform of the currency of China, a writer in the *Yen-Supplement* of *The Times* says:

Reform of the Chinese currency is a matter of great interest to those having trade relations with China. It is, however, rather curious that the matter should be revived at this particular juncture, for by reason of the rise in the price of silver it is now practically double what it was before the war. China has benefited very considerably from the consequent rise in the exchange value of her currency. In the report of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. it is stated that its profits in the year ended 30th June were increased very materially as the result of the favourable rate at which remittances were made from China. This must have been the experience of all concerns similarly situated. Since the price of silver is double what it was before the war, it is obvious that the silver currency will purchase in the foreign market as much again as it did before the war.

China's only purely silver-using country in the world. The mysteries and chaotic complication of her monetary system have baffled many students, but it is sufficient to explain that the present unit of the currency is the "tael." Unfortunately there is a bewildering variety of taels, which nominally are supposed to represent an ounce of pure silver. There are not less than 300 different varieties of taels, and the weight and also of value, which, however, differs in various parts of the country. It has been computed that there are no fewer than 77 different taels, or measures, in existence in China, but there are only four principal taels, in which all duties levied by the Imperial Maritime Customs are calculated. It is supposed to contain 353 grains of silver. The taeling tael is also an important unit, for practically all Government dues are calculated in these taels.

EFFECT OF SILVER PRICE MOVEMENTS.
The determining factor in the calculation of Chinese exchange rates is the price of silver in London, and the rates current for the different taels correspond to the amount of silver they are supposed to represent. An advance in silver makes Chinese currency more expensive to buy, and of course, less expensive when it falls. Consequently, the silver price in value—that is to say, when the same weight of silver will buy more gold—foreign imports into China, which have to be paid for in gold, become cheaper to the Chinaman, while Chinese exports to foreign countries, which have to be paid for in silver, become dearer to the foreigner, and vice versa.

The advance in silver during the past two years has had its logical effect on the trade of China; her imports have increased, while her exports have decreased. It is easy to appreciate from this that at present silver is becoming unprofitable to produce goods in China, which can be purchased from abroad more cheaply; and thus a very big rise in the white metal would produce a corresponding economic problem for China, especially as her exports, by becoming so much more expensive, would certainly diminish under such circumstances. When silver rises the Chinese exporter stands to suffer a diminished return for his goods, while the importer stands to gain, and when it falls the positions of importer and exporter are reversed. But since imports are eventually paid for by exports, it follows that a high level of silver is maintained for any length of time, would diminish productive activity in China by encouraging imports at the expense of native products consumed in local markets, and discouraging exports by making them more expensive for us and others to buy. The purchasing power of China would thus steadily decrease, and her exchange would fall below parity eventually, as the demand for her currency would diminish with her exports. On the other hand, a fall in silver would stimulate exports and diminish imports and thus cause the balance of trade to move in favour of China. In the broad economic sense a falling silver market is of greater benefit to China generally than a rising market, though certain interests benefit from the latter.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Chinese silver currency system is due to the fact that tampering with the currency is not a punishable offence in China. It is better for instance, that the Chinaman frequently "chops" and breaks any silver coin or dollar which comes into his possession, and his freedom to do so, together with the licence granted to every dealer to purchase and sell the "multiplying" coins in circulation, is really at the bottom of the failure of China to maintain a successful silver system. Although the establishment of a gold standard of exchange would eliminate the evil effect on China's foreign trade, it would not banish the local exchange difficulties unless the silver currency, to which the Chinaman is deeply attached, were reformed and placed on a stable and uniform basis.

FROM OPULENCE TO POVERTY.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE BECOMES A CLERK.

A note writer in the *London Evening News* is responsible for the following:—Where is our good friend the Grand Duke Michael? He was always a friend of England.

Alas! the Russian upheaval upset the Grand Duke's affairs and properties and his Imperial Highness that was and may be again is now a clerk at a few hundred a year in an office in Westminster, and a good clerk too. I am told, however, and state in spite of the arrows of outrageous fortune.

His wife, the Countess Torby, runs their small home with tact and without grumbling.

No family in the kingdom has endured greater reverses than this one, and none has borne misfortune more cheerfully.

The Grand Duke's daughter is Lady Zia Wernher, wife of Major Harold Wernher, son of the late Sir Julius, the South African millionaire.

THE FUTURE OF MANILA.

AN AMERICAN CAMPAIGN TO OUST HONGKONG.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is "boasting" the Philippines in connection with a campaign planned to extend United States trade after the war.

The Manila *Advertiser* says:—The Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in the Philippines, in a recent communication from the body mentioned, calling attention to the need of preparation on the part of the United States for commercial competition after the war and to the fact that the Philippines may play an important part in the future.

The circular points out that half of the imports of the United States are raw materials, that 75 per cent. of these raw materials originate in tropical and Oriental countries. Of the possible sources of these raw materials South America, China, Australia, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands are named as competitors of the United States. The Philippines, however, are capable of producing practically everything produced anywhere in the tropics and are bound more closely to the United States in every way than any other country.

The Commerce mentioned points out that the development of agricultural resources of the Philippines would result in mutual profit for the United States and for the islands. Particular emphasis is laid on the possibility of Manila as a distributing and trans-shipment point for the Orient if the proper steps were taken to secure the result. The raw materials for the United States and Europe might be collected in Manila for trans-shipment and manufactured articles from the United States and Europe distributed from Manila to various parts of the Orient. Hongkong and Singapore now perform this function. Japan is trying to make Rangoon supersede the two ports mentioned. Manila has all the advantages that Hongkong and Singapore possess, and some which Rangoon lacks. As a means for aiding Manila to become a distributing centre, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce urges that Manila be made a free port at least until a free zone be established within the port. The establishing of a free zone for similar reasons in San Francisco is now being urged upon Congress.

It is pointed out that measures be taken to make Manila the copra and coconut oil centre of the Orient. Prior to the war the copra of the Southern Pacific was taken to Europe and the oil was expressed and shipped to the United States. It is pointed out that if Manila could attract the copra trade of the Southern Pacific and produce the coconut oil in Manila from this copra which under normal conditions is said to be 61 per cent. of the world's supply, the small schooners which have been a great part of the copra of the Southern Pacific would purchase in Manila the supplies needed for the islands where they trade, and ships from the United States and Europe calling for coconut oil would bring their trade to Manila to be distributed over the Orient. Manila might thus become the copra and coconut oil market of the world, and in assuming this position a considerable influence would be exerted to make Manila the distributing centre for the Southern Pacific and the East Indies.

The communication concludes as follows:—"It is undoubtedly true that in the Philippines lies the greatest opportunity for the United States to expand its trade. If the business men of Manila would take active measures to gain their proper place in the commerce of the world, they would undoubtedly bring them but they can hardly expect to sit idle and wait for the United States to force prosperity upon them."

AMERICAN ARRESTED AT SHANGHAI.

CHARGE UNDER THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

The *China Press* of Thursday last states:—The first local action under the United States Espionage law occurred yesterday when Mr. D. L. McCoy, 12 Studley Avenue, was arrested on a warrant issued under the new federal statute.

Mr. McCoy, who is connected with Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., was admitted to \$500 bail on appearance before the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Tenney, and will probably appear for preliminary hearing in the Consular Court to-morrow.

Mr. McCoy has been charged with espionage, and it is said, will waive the preliminary hearing and stand trial in the United States Court.

Certain statements made by Mr. McCoy in a letter to his mother and conveyed by the censor of criticism of the Government are understood to be the reason for the action taken. The young man expressed the utmost astonishment at his arrest and protested against any loyalty to the American Government. His fellow workers and acquaintances also were astounded over the incident and all are emphatic in vouching for his patriotism and steadfastness in the American and Allied cause.

When seen last night, Mr. McCoy refused to comment on the case as it is in the hands of his attorneys, Messrs. Fleming and Davis.

"It is like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky and I cannot understand it for I am sure that there is no question as to my being a loyal American," he said.

It is known that Mr. McCoy, who is a Yale man, has served in the United States Military Intelligence Unit and is expected to be allowed to serve in the unit because of his proficiency in French. The Consul-General, Mr. Thomas Sampson, recommended him to the Yale authorities.

Mr. McCoy also offered his services for war work through the American Consul and attempted to register for the draft. It is learned, however, that he has been many other Americans here because he had not yet received one of the requirements of the Consular authorities.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?
WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic, or diarrhoea with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before the danger comes. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRYING.

Baron Sakatani who came to China a short time ago to study the problem of currency reform was recently entertained by his countrymen at Dairen when he made an interesting speech which is reported as follows:

South Manchuria has been associated with me in my official capacity since the Russo-Japanese War. I happened to be Vice-Minister of Finance at the outbreak of the war, and as the Japanese put it, at the avilage of 43 by Japanese calculation (subsequently being raised to Minister of Finance).

As it became known that Japan, by the Peace Treaty at Portsmouth, failed to secure a war indemnity, fears were freely expressed that Japan would not be able to bear the heavy debt she had incurred by the prosecution of the war, that with her exhausted treasury, any economic activities of a positive nature in Chosen, much less in South Manchuria, would be out of the question, and that the original Russian plan for the construction of Dairen Harbor and Port Arthur, including the different huge buildings, would be found too ponderous for the Japanese to take over and complete them. Time has falsified all these fears. Today I have the satisfaction to hear that the original Russian plan of harbour works having been found no longer adequate, a new wharf has been constructed with a probability of still another wharf being added to it. I have been delighted to see signs of fresh activity in all fields of commerce and industry along the Railway which have leavened up the growth and prosperity of the country, thereby more than meeting the sanguinary expectations of Dairen Japanese and foreigners from the territory which passed under Japanese jurisdiction by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty.

All these may be ascribed first of all to the manifold graces of the Imperial Court, the help of Providence, and the persevering efforts of all the Japanese workers on the ground.

The waves of the great War have spread to the Orient, and Siberia has been thrown into a general unsettled state. There is a great task lying before the Japanese in South Manchuria. While congratulating all of you upon your past successes, I cannot help hoping that more will attend your efforts in the future.

SWEDEN'S SOCIALIST LEADER.

Hjalmar Branting, who has recently been in London, was formerly a member of the Coalition Cabinet in Sweden and is the leader of the Social Democratic Party, the most numerous in the Swedish Parliament. He is the editor of the *Social-Demokraten*, the leading organ of the Swedish Labour Party, and he recently informed the Kaiser that he was the one standing obstacle to peace. It is to Branting that the Socialists of Europe have been paying visits at Stockholm with little results so far.

Hjalmar Branting, in the *Forthnightly Review*, tells some interesting things about the interesting man who has been a member of the Swedish Parliament since 1896, and is the father of Socialism in Sweden.

Karl Hjalmar Branting was born in Stockholm on November 23, 1860, the only child of Professor Branting, the principal pupil and follower of Ling, the famous founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics. He went to a private school in Stockholm, where it is well worth noting, the present King of Sweden, Gustaf V., and his brothers were at the same time also pupils. Having gained the white cap—the symbol of passing the matriculation examination—he passed on to the University of Upsala, where he turned his mind mostly to the study of mathematics and particularly astronomy. But Hjalmar Branting was not to spend his life among integrals and observations of erratic comets. The stars themselves had decided otherwise. The early years of the eighties saw a kind of upheaval throughout Sweden. Europe knocked at her doors and at her windows.

"He has supported the Liberal Government in Parliament only when he has considered such action politically sound and aiding the cause of progress generally. He is a Social Democrat, 'sans peur et sans reproche,' and never compromises with his convictions. It has required the utmost patience and a political insight of a very high order, plus great personal influence, to bring the party to the position it holds to-day, both in the country and in the Riksdag. At the present moment it is stronger than ever, and Hjalmar Branting is its strongest man, although he does not conform to Ibsen's formula in so far that he does not stand alone.

"His fine character, his undoubted honesty of purpose, his great sacrifices for the cause have won him the confidence, loyalty, and, one might almost say, the worship of the rank and file in his own party, but those qualities, combined with a personal charm, a famous English politician, 'have also gained for him the respect and admiration of many who do not share his political and social opinion."

CANDLE CURE FOR STAMMERING.

Lisping and stammering are separate imperfections of speech which require entirely different treatment.

Lisping, if instilled, can be cured in a short time by tongue and palate gymnastics. They "lisp" simply because they do not work their tongue and palate properly. A writer in *Popular Science Monthly* says that by making the child "pop" before a mirror the teacher can correct these mistakes.

Stammering is a nervous disorder which involuntarily applies too much force to certain parts of the vocal organs, causing the rattling and a stammering with which we all are familiar. One cure is to relieve the overworked parts by distributing the energy evenly. This is learned by proper breathing exercises, made in front of a candle until the flame does not flicker.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about 30th July

RETURNING FROM MANILA TO HONGKONG

on or about 5th August.

FARE ONE WAY G. \$25.00 APPROXIMATELY R. \$33.00 ONLY

RETURN G. \$40.00 R. \$52.00

This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring only a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to O. H. RITTER, Agent

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FOR CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

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Arrangements for Special Occasions

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE
STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION

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4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186.

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BLUE BIRD
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HOT and COLD DRINKS.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Gimbals and Orange
Biscuits.
American Chocolates.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
Old Port, Brandy, Sherry,
Queen's Road & Peddar Street.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

17th, 18th & 19th July—
showing Paramount Photo-play & parts.

SILKS & SATINS
Including Paramount Gazette and Comics.

Saturday, 20th July—
continues 5th & 6th Episodes.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "SANTULA".

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous (to the Hongkong and Shanghai) Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. No Pile Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELLERS BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 18th July.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 19th July.

7.30 p.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain H. Russell.

L. L. NANNING NIGHTLY.

To 18th July.

Parades at Bellers Battery.

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Itching Eczema On Child's Chin

And around face. Broke into sore eruptions. Burned, which caused scratching. Had to put gloves on her hands. Could not sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and was healed.

From signed statement of Mrs. C. Marshall, Shopland Hall Cottages, Nr. Rochford, Essex, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted, now and then, by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness of the skin or scalp. By using these super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Samples Free by Return Post (Soap to please, Ointment to heal.) Address: S. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes.

Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

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Mr. F. O. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J.

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Steaks—Moi Lung Pa ... lb. 24

Prime Out ... lb. 24

Corried—Ham Ngau Yuh ... lb. 24

Roast—Shih ... lb. 24

Brast—Ngau Nam ... lb. 24

Soup—Tong Yuh ... lb. 24

Steak—Ngau Yuh Pa ... lb. 24

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